BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months ... $4 50
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " ... 9 00
One year ... 18 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers unless the money in advance; and in all cases it will be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1863. NO. 271.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Meeting of the Directors of the Press Association.

ATLANTA, Oct. 15.—The Directors of the Press Association held a quarterly meeting here yesterday. G. W. Adair resigned his seat at the board, which was filled by the election of Col. Hill, of the Memphis *Appeal*. The Superintendent of the Press Association presented his quarterly report. All matters brought before the board were considered, and the claims of the Manchester *Bulletin*, Knoxville *Register* and Harrisburg *Register*, were favorably acted on. The fourth resolution reads as follows: "That the Superintendent be instructed to write to the publishers of such Journals as have failed to comply with the terms of membership, explaining the object of the pledge of adhesion of copy of right, and how beneficial the latter has already proved, and the importance of the co-operation of all the members of the Association to accomplished desired ends, and if after such explanation any of them shall decline to comply with the rules, the superintendent is directed to discontinue, after the expiration of the present month, telegraphic news reports." Fifth resolution authorizes the Superintendent to extend to Weekly Journals the privilege of using copyright items on equitable terms. The use of copies of reports of the Superintendent was ordered to be printed for the use of the members. After a vote of thanks to Col. Thrasher and commending him to the respect and confidence of our editorial brethren, the board adjourned.

Official Dispatch From Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

RICHMOND, Oct. 15.—The following telegram has been received here:

MERIDIAN, Oct. 15.—*Gen. S. Cooper*:—The following dispatch has been received here:

OXFORD, MISS., Oct. 14.—Eleven regiments of cavalry, with nine pieces of artillery, pursued us. We skirmished with them all the way and fought them four hours near Byhalia and again at the river, when they were repulsed and retired, after burning Noyatt. Our loss is considerable, but the number is not known on account of much straggling. We saved our train and captured property.

[Signed,] JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 15.—Firing from our batteries continues as usual. The enemy makes no reply, but continues working. An additional number of transports are reported in Folly Inlet.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Oct 14.—The steamer *Isabela*, in running the blockade Tuesday, got aground. The blockaders fired a number of shot at her, which was replied to by Fort Morgan. She received no injury, but succeeded in getting off and is now safe in the Bay.

We invite attention to General Order 26, from Col. Mallett's office by which it will be seen that persons liable to conscription have the option of choosing any regiment they may choose either in General Lee's or Bragg's army. Heretofore this course could not be pursued because it was necessary to fill up certain skeleton regiments, but now the conscript will be assigned to whatever regiment he may select in either of the armies named.

GEORGIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

The Greensboro' *Patriot* says:

Only four regiments of North Carolina troops participated in the battle of Chickamauga, and yet the press of Georgia have said more in commendation of the part taken by these soldiers in this battle, than has been said by the entire press of Virginia of the fifty regiments of North Carolina's brave sons who have fought through all the battles of that grand old State. We call attention to this fact not from a ticklish sensation produced by seeing the meed of praise awarded by a fair and liberal-minded press to the brave men who have nobly earned for themselves never-fading laurels, nor would we in a spirit of envy make this distinction between the conduct of two States, for the defence of either of which North Carolinians are as ready to bare their breasts to the foe, as though they were meeting the vandals on their own sacred soil.

But we must be permitted to say that had Virginia, from the commencement of the war, displayed that magnanimity which was due from her to the bravest of her brave defenders, and had even the Executive Department of the Government at Richmond treated North Carolina and her representatives in the army of Virginia with that consideration and respect which was eminently due at their hands, a much better state of feeling would ever have been the result.—But it is not our purpose in alluding to this matter to widen the breach which we have reason to hope, by the recent conciliatory policy of the admini trative authorities, is being closed. We only regret that our rulers had not the sagacity to discover the great error at an earlier day. Why the predilections and prejudices of those who were more hasty to enter into this struggle could not have been forgotten by them as easily as past differences were buried by that portion of the people who counted the cost, and desired, if possible, to avert the calamity of civil war, we have never been able to learn. If the policy was pursued through selfishness then for once was common sense overruled by narrow mindedness,—an illiberality boding only evil to all, and disaster to the cause.

But we have somewhat digressed from the main subject. Let North Carolinians everywhere remember Georgia. Soldiers from either of these noble States have, in a spirit of friendly rivalry, emulated each others' prowess and bravery on many an ensanguined field, and where the banners of these war-worn veterans have waved, ever rang the triumphant shout of Victory.

THE CHICKAMAUGA.—The defeat of Rosecrans at Chickamauga, though we are dissatified on our side with the inadequacy of the results, has produced deep mortification in the enemy's country. A correspondent of the Cincinnatti "Gazette" thus mournfully describes what he saw:

While I stood gazing upon this scene from the summit of the ridge, some rebel skirmishers appeared in the skirts of the woods opposite the gap I have mentioned, and flung, perhaps, a dozen musket balls into the field. Instantly men, animals, vehicles, became a mass of struggling, shouting, frightened life. Everything and everybody appeared to rush headlong for the narrow gap, and men, horses, mules, ambulances, baggage wagons, artillery carriages and caissons were rolled and tumbled together in a confused, inextricable and finally motionless mass, completely blocking up the mouth of the gaps. Nearly all this booty subsequently fell into the hands of the enemy. Sickened and disgusted by the spectacle, I turned away to watch the operations, of General Thomas' corps, upon which alone depended the safety of the army.

The Yankee loss is set down as follows:

"Our losses have been most severe and can scarcely fall short of 1,700 killed and 8,000 wounded. Col. Burnett tells me that our loss in artillery will not fall short of 50 pieces. Our deficiency in transportation and baggage cannot now be estimated."

The correspondent naturally accounts for the disaster by the fact (now well known in the North) that our men are always made very drunk on going into battle. But he omits to notice the circumstance (also perfectly understood) that we always mix gunpowder with our soldiers' liquor—it is called the battle cocktail. Hear him describe its effects:

"The rebels fought like hell hounds, (as they are) —being stimulated with whiskey—and they steadily advanced, or rather staggered on our men, whilst they had a line left to advance. Our brigade met them hand to hand in a charge, driving and being driven in turn, until the field was literally strewn with the killed and wounded on both sides."

DIED,

In this city, yesterday, OCTAVIA AUGUSTA, daughter of Col. E. G. and M. H. Haywood, aged 3 years and 2 months.

How mournful! how sadly touching! was the intelligence of the death of this lovely child! Well do I remember how interesting she was the last time I saw her, only a few weeks ago, then bright and sprightly in the freshness and bloom of health; and how her sweet little eyes flashed and sparkled with the enkindling fires of life and beauty, as fondling her in my lap, I teased her for one of her soft, golden curls! To-day, they tell me she is dead! Oh! life how fitful and uncertain are thy brightest dreams, how illusive and evenescent are thy fondest hopes and dearest objects! Little did I think that this beautiful flower over whose unfolding loveliness the soft winds of only a few fleeting Summers had sweetly blown, was so soon destined to wither and die! Oh! who can image the anguish of that patriot-father's heart when, far away from his home and loved ones, he learns the death of his darling child—but I forbear! Farewell, little Augusta! Peaceful be thy slumber and though yellow leaves may rustle and fall and Autumnal winds sweetly sing their requiems around thy silent tomb, they shall not disturb thy gentle repose. [COM.

We are authorised and requested to announce Hon. ROBT. R. BRIDGERS, of Edgecombe, as a candidate for re election to Congress in the 2d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Green and Lenoir. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November.
Sept 28-td

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. H. ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for re-election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November. Sept 8-td*

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Oct. 9.

APPLES—Green, none	$8
Dried	$8@10
BACON—Hog round	$2 00
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$2 50
BEANS	$5
BUTTER	$2 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$3
" Wax—By the box	$3
" Adamantine	$5
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$40
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$6
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	$1
FLOUR—Family	$70
Superfine	$60
Fine	$40
FODDER—Per hundred	$7
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$3
GEESE	None.
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	50c
HAY——Per hundred	$4
LARD	$1 75
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL—	$8
NAILS—Scarce	$1 50
OATS—Per hundred	$5
" Cleaned	$4 bu
PORK	$60 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$4
" Irish	$4@5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$7
" White Table	$7
RAGS	10@12c
RICE	40c
RYE	$4
SALT—	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$3 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 00
WHEAT	$12

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

RUNAWAY COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WARREN County, on the 4th Sept., 1863, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, and that he is generally called Mun or Munroe, and that he belongs to Mr. Rob't Lattimer or Lattimore, who lives near Canton, in Madison County, Miss., and that he runaway from his master in March, 1862, and has since been most of the time in the service of Capt. Jas. Mason, of the 4th Mississippi Reg't, from whom he again runaway at Grenada, Mississippi. The said negro is about 5 feet 4 inches high, black, and appears about 35 years of age. He has a slight scar in his forehead, nearly over the left eye, which he says was caused by a fall from a horse.

The owner is hereby notified to prove his property, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs. E. C. WADDILL,
Oct 10-law6m Jailor.

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED AT THE PRESENT TERM of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Lenoir county as Administrator on the estate of Henry S. Blackwell, deceased, late of Newbern, all creditors of the estate are invited to present claims for payment and all persons owing the estate to make payment to me at Graham, Alamace county, N. C.

THOMAS J. MITCHELL,
Sept 28-1m Administrator Graham; N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Office Medical Director,
GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C.,
Raleigh, October 9th, 1863.

SURGEONS IN CHARGE OF HOSPITALS WILL not permit any Steward or Agent to purchase Hospital supplies, except for cash, or on the written order of the Surgeon. Accounts incurred, in disregard of these instructions, will not be recognized.

By order of the Surgeon General:

P. E. HINES,
Oct 10-2aw1m Medical Director.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Oct. 8th, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, NO. 2. COMPOSED of the following named Medical Officers:
Surgeon EUGENE GRISSOM,
Surgeon RICHARD B. HAYWOOD,
will meet at the town of Smithfield, in Johnston County, on Monday, the 19th of October.
Kinston, in Lenoir, Wednesday, the 21st.
Kenansville, Duplin, on Friday and Saturday, the 23d and 24th.
Clinton, in Sampson, on Monday and Tuesday, the 26th and 27th.
Wilmington, in New Hanover, on Thursday and Friday, the 29th and 30th of October,
for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 9-t30 Surgeon General.

Headquarters, Raleigh, N. C.,
October 8th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 1.

I. In obedience to Special Order, No. 23, Headquarters Department of N. C., Paragraph II, the undersigned assumes Command of this Post.

II. It is made the duty of all Officers who remain in the city over 24 hours to report to this office, and men on arriving who intend to remain to obtain pass from Provost Marshal.

III. Officers who are improperly absent from their commands will be reported at once to their Commanding Officers. The men will be arrested and sent to their commands.

IV. In order to avoid unpleasant detention and arrest, citizens upon arriving here will furnish evidence of their exemption from military service to the Provost Marshal.

[Signed] PETER MALLETT,
Oct 8-1m Col. Com'd'g Post.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 27, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 1, COMPOSED of the following named Medical Officers,
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
will meet at the town of Warrenton, in Warren county, on Monday, the 5th of October; at Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 7th; at Windsor, in Bertie county, on Friday, the 9th; at Tarboro, in Edgecombe county, on Monday, the 12th; at Nashville, in Nash county, on Wednesday, the 14th; at Louisburg, in Franklin county, on Saturday, the 17th; at Summerville, in Harnett county, on Wednesday, the 21st; at Fayetteville, in Cumberland county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th; at Lumberton, in Robeson county, on Monday, the 26th, and at Raleigh, in Wake county, on Thursday, the 29th of October, for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Sept 26-t26o Surgeon General.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

THE CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN THE 5th District, Messrs. ARRINGTON and TURNER, will address their fellow-citizens at the places and times following:

Monday,	26th October,	Rolesville,	Wake.
Tuesday,	27th "	Busbee's,	"
Wednesday,	28th "	Barney Jones',	"
Thursday,	29th "	Lashley's X Roads,	"
Friday,	30th "	Green Level,	"
Saturday,	31st "	Law's,	"

Mr. Turner will address the people of Raleigh and vicinity in the Court House on the evening of Tuesday, the 27th October. Oct 13-td

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Oct 13-tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PRODUCERS OF THE 5th Congressional District that from and after the 15th inst., the Produce tax will be received at all the depots in said District. Farmers are requested to aid the public service by promptly bringing in their Tithe, especially wheat, which is now much needed by the army. Agents are authorized to contract with millers for grinding the Tithe wheat, by which means the point of delivery is brought nearer the producer. Corn in the ear will not be received before the 1st of November, and shelled corn not sooner than the 1st of January next.

C. B. HARRISON,
Oct 14-3w Capt. & P. Q. M. 5th Con. Dis. N. C.
Hillsboro Recorder and Standard copy 6 times.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM MY STABLE, IN THIS CITY, ON SUNday night the 11th instant, a bay mare MULE. She has a scar on the front right ankle; no other marks remembered. Some eight to ten years old. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to me in Raleigh.

Oct 13-5t* W. D. WILLIAMS.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

GOODS! GOODS! AT KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, INcluding Flannels, Calicoes, Bleached Cotton, &c., &c., &c. Also an elegant lot of Crockery.
Oct 12-1m

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE TOWN of Henderson. Two acres of land attached and necessary out-buildings, nearly new. Another residence in the same town, with 15 acres attached. Apply early. Address me at Kittrell's Depot.

Oct 15-1w C. B. RIDDICK.

COTTON FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL FIFTY BALES COTTON IN THE town of Henderson, well stored and in perfect order. Also 69 bales in South Carolina, well stored and in the safest part of the State, and also in excellent condition. Address me at Kittrell's Depot and apply early.

Oct 15-1w C. B. RIDDICK.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE

ONE OF THE BEST PRINTING ESTBLISHMENTS in the State, consisting of a No. 4 Washington Press complete; an Empire Job Press, capable of making 1,500 impressions per hour; 250 pounds Long Primer; 300 pounds Brevier, and sixty pounds Nonpareil, together with some 50 Fonts of Newspaper and Job Type; a fine Imposing Stone; 4 double Stands with racks; Standing Galleys, Slide Galleys, Wood and Brass Galleys, Imposing and Job Sticks, Chases, Furniture, &c.—in fact a complete office, nearly new, having been in operation only a few months previous to the breaking out of the war, and has not been in use since then, can be purchased cheap by early application to JOHN NICHOLS,
Oct 13-tf Raleigh, N. C.

COTTON FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE SIXTY-THREE BALES COTton, stored at Raleigh, N. C. Apply to

P. HENNEBERRY,
Oct 13-10t* Windsor, N. C.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE,

CONSISTING OF A TWO STORY HOUSE, GOOD Kitchen and other necessary out-houses, large Garden, spacious Oak Grove and large Field, the whole covering about five acres well cultivated ground—a fine location. The house is nearly new and in good repair.—Possession given on the 1st November. Apply to

L. W. PECK,
Oct 1-20t* Raleigh, N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND AND SLAVES.

ON MONDAY THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, as executor of the late Mrs. Grizzy Seawell and agent of Miss Elizabeth Hinton, I will sell to the highest bidder the valuable lot of land on Newbern street in said city, containing about 30 acres, on which Mrs. Seawell resided at her death.

Also at the same time and place will be sold 12 or 15 slaves, mostly young and likely, among them a valuable Carpenter.

Terms one and two years credit or cash if preferred.

RICHARD B. SEAWELL,
Oct 1-2awtd Executor and Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONFEDERATE TAXES DUE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested that I will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of receiving the Confederate Taxes, viz:

At Busbee's on Monday the 9th of November next.
At Hood's Tuesday the 10th day of November next.
At Wakefield, Wednesday the 11th day of November next.
At Rolesville, Thursday the 12th day of November next.
At Forestville, Friday the 13th day of November next.
At Dunnsville, Saturday the 14th day of November next.
At Raleigh, from Monday the 16th to Saturday the 21st of November next.
At Banks', Monday the 23d day of November next.
At Barney Jones', Tuesday the 24th day of November next.
At Lashley's Cross Roads, Wednesday the 25th day of November next.
At Green Level, Thursday the 26th day of November next.
At Morrisville, Friday the 27th day of November next.
At Laws', Monday the 30th day of November next.
At Oak Grove, Tuesday the 1st of December next.
At G. W. Thompson's, Wednesday the 2nd day of December next.

The list will be open for examination at my office from the 5th to the 20th of October, during which time appeals may be taken in writing, presenting the particular matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of inequality or error. All appeals will be received, heard and determined at the same place from the 20th to the 30th of October. Persons neglecting to pay at the times and places appointed, will be liable to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount of their taxes.

The assessors will also attend at the times and places of receiving the taxes, for the purpose of receiving returns of all agricultural productions taxed in kind, which will be ready for market at the time, viz: Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Rice, cured Hay and Fodder, Sugar, Molasses made of cane, Cotton, Tobacco, Peas, Beans, and Ground-peas.

Returns will also be received of the value of all neat Cattle, Horses, Mules, not used in cultivation, and Asses owned by each person on the first of November next. Also the value of all Beeves sold since the 24th April last to the 1st November next.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Oct 10-10t Collector for Wake County.

CARPENTERS AND BRICK MASONS WANTED.

WE WISH TO HIRE A FOREMAN TO SUPERINtend the Carpenters Work, and another the Brick Work, of the Greensboro Female College. Also Carpenters and Brick Layers to work under them.

Apply soon to us at Greensboro, N. C.

T. M. JONES,
WM. BARRINGER,
C. P. MENDENHALL,
J. M. GARRETT,
N. H. D. WILSON,
Oct 12-5t* Building Committee.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TO THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DECEASED.

THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DEceased, are hereby notified that as Executor to the will of deceased, I am ready to pay over the amount bequeathed to each, and they are hereby notified to come forward and receive it, the two years allowed by law for settling up the estate having expired.

WILLIAMSON FAGE,
Executor to the will of Elizabeth Blake, dec'd.
Sept 21-1m*

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be open save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY FROM MY PLACE IN SURRY COUNty, on the 8th of August, a negro boy, name ISAAC, dark copper color, about 5 feet 5 inches high, square built and about 23 years old, and weighs 180 lbs. The boy was raised by John Van, in Sampson county; and will no doubt attempt to make his way to the enemy's lines. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boy Isaac to me, in Surry county, or confinement in any jail so I can get him.

My post office is Tom's Creek, Surry county, N. C.
Sept. 19-1m* MARTIN HIATT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES MARTIN, vs. RICHARD B. PARKER,

ADMINISTRATOR OF THOMAS MARTIN AND others. Petition for distribution of the personal estate of Thomas Martin. James Martin and others vs. the heirs of Thomas Martin. Petition for sale and partition of real estate of Thomas Martin.

The bills set forth that in August, 1862, Thomas Martin, of Halifax county, N. C., died intestate and without issue, aged about ninety years, leaving real and personal estate, which devolved on his heirs and distributees who are his collateral kindred; that William Martin, the ancestor of the intestate, died in said county of Halifax about sixty years ago and left twelve children, to wit: William, Jr., Peggy, Bartholomew, Jesse, Mary Ann, Catherine, John, Lucy, Thomas, (the intestate,) Ambrose, Betsy and James, (the plaintiff:) That all of them died before the intestate except said James; that of the others the descendants of the said William, Jr., are Henry Martin, of the county of Warren, and the issue of John his brother, who died domiciled in Louisiana in 1858, that said Peggy married one Thomas Kelly, whose issue and descendants are the plaintiffs, Mary Carter, Martha Kelly, Peggy, wife of John A. Walker, of Halifax county, and the defendant William Kelly, of Tennessee, that Mary Ann, only descendant now living, is the plaintiff Mary Kelly, that Bartholomew, Jesse and John married and removed from the State to Virginia or Tennessee, but whether they had issue is not known; that Catharine, Lucy, Ambrose and Betsy died without issue. The bills seek a distribution of the personal estate and partition and sale of the real estate, and a discovery of the heirs and distributees, and allege that no information has been received of the descendants of said Bartholomew, Jesse and John or their issue within twenty years, and demand that if any of them be alive they discover themselves. Also, that all non-resident defendants make themselves parties, or a decree *pro confesso* will be taken against them and the causes be heard *ex parte* as to them. Sept 21-1m

NORTH CAROLINA,
GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, } Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.
Setp 18-law6t A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
Raleigh, Sept. 25, 1863.

IN ORDER TO AVOID MISUNDERSTANDING AND to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby give notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package before it will be received. Such value will be inserted in the Company's receipt and establish the liability of the Company for the amount, the act of God and the public enemy only excepted.

Sept 26-4w A. P. C. BRYAN, Agent.

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR Wax, Tallow or Lard, either in large or small quantities. Fair exchange made at the Graham Candle Factory. KLAPP & BERRY,
Oct 7-1m Graham, N. C.

NOTICE.

HAVING, AT AUGUST SESSION OF WAKE County Court, taken out Letters of Administration upon the estate of the late Emma E. Hunter, I will sell at public Auction, at Spring Hill, near Raleigh, on Saturday the 17th inst., the property of the said deceased, consisting of Horses, Mules, Hogs, &c., &c. Immediately thereafter, on the same day, in the City of Raleigh, I will sell all her Household and Kitchen Furniture. The sale at Spring Hill will begin at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Terms made known on day of sale.

SION H. ROGERS,
Oct 9-td Administrator.

LARD, TALLOW AND WAX WANTED

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES WILL BE PAID FOR either of the above articles, either in large or small quantities, at the Candle Factory, in Graham, N. C.—All those that have will please to address

KLAPP & BERRY,
Oct 5-1m Graham, N. C.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

SEVERAL *GOOD* BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.—Constant employment and the highest wages will be paid. Apply to R. H. ROUNDTREE.
Oct 5-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **To Advertisers.**—No contracts will be made for advertising outside of our published terms, and parties wishing to advertise in the PROGRESS should send their advertisements directly to us instead of requesting us to copy from other papers, some of which we never see. All advertisements hereafter inserted will be charged according to revised terms at head of paper. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance. All advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for each insertion.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Rags Advanced.**—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

To Printers.

One or two Printers can find steady employment in this office by immediate application. None but good, steady Printers need apply. The highest wages will be paid.

Wilkes County.

We have never believed that the devil was half so black as he is painted, especially by his *enemies*. He is an old sinner, no doubt, but as to the bloody bones and many horns we believe it is delusive.

Wilkes county has been held up as the sink of iniquity of the whole Confederacy and the rendezvous of all the deserters from this and all the other States, but Wilkes county has been most egregiously lied on. All that we have heard about the raising of the Union flag there is false, in whole and in part, and many of the deserters that lurked in that mountain region have been returned to duty, and others come in daily. Gen. Hoke's headquarters are at Wilkesboro, and we are assured that Yadkin county has been pretty well cleaned out, and that not a great many remain in Wilkes, and of those that are now skulking there a large portion are from other States.

But with all the "treason" that has been charged against Wilkes, she has set the other counties of the State an example that they will do themselves much credit by following, viz: Since Chief Justice Pearson has decided that the Governor has no right to call on the Home Guard to arrest deserters and recusant conscripts, one hundred and nineteen of the citizens of Wilkes have associated themselves together and made a voluntary tender of their services to the Governor for such service as he may assign them to. How different is the action of these citizens of Wilkes from the course pursued by many who avail themselves of every technical advantage to screen them from the performance of a plain and palpable duty. While other citizens are calling to their aid the *habeas corpus* these much abused people of Wilkes make a voluntary tender of their services to the Governor.

Of course there are deserters in Wilkes, a fact which her good citizens deplore, but she has many men of the right grit, as the circumstances to which we have alluded abundantly testifies. Let other counties follow the example set by Wilkes.

Charles Hallock.

We may have wronged this individual. If so we regret it, but we hardly think so, notwithstanding the letter which we publish in this issue, from the Bermuda *Royal Gazette* of the 22nd September, purporting to come from him. Mr. Hallock may return and resume his place as one of the Editors of the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, or start a new paper to advocate the claims of the South, and yet we should have our misgivings about his affections being on our side. He may come back, but we shall be much more likely to hear of him next, in New York.

If we have among us Northern men who are really devoted to our cause, and we doubt not but we have, let them *serve* the country instead of attempting to *lead* and *teach* those who are native and to the manor born. We have good Norther men and women, here and elsewhere throughout the South, and we detest that intolerant bitterness which denounces them all as *hyenas*; but we had much rather see them silent workers in our struggle for independence, when really on our side, than brawling ranters. We have enough fanaticism among the *natives* without the annoyance of such insolence and assumption as was exhibited by Hallock. There are good and bad men everywhere, and some of our most estimable citizens were born and raised in the North, but we cannot trust one who has witnessed our struggle for a couple of years from his Northern home and just come to our assistance.

A Call to Patriotism.

We invite attention to the notice of Col. Peter Mallett, Commandant of conscripts for North Carolina, proposing to raise a Battallion of mounted men for special service in the State. Here men who have put in substitutes and those who are exempt from other causes have a chance to volunteer in a command for duty at their own doors, and we do hope that the desired number will be raised at once. Col. Peter Mallett will command the Battallion himself, we suppose, and gentlemen who are disposed to serve their country, in any capacity, could not desire a more gallant, gentlemanly and courteous commander. The State needs the services of all her sons and he who falters now is already subjugated.

AIDING DESERTERS.—Joseph and Solomon Beery, father and son, residing near the Cross Keys, and Henry Mays, living at the head of Dry river, in Rockingham county, were arrested and committed to jail in Harrisonburg on Saturday afternoon last, charged with aiding, advising and assisting deserters from the Confederate service to escape from our lines.—They have been sent to this city.—*Enquirer*.

"Disaffection" in the Cotton States.

It seems from the complaints of our Southern exchanges that desertion is as common in the cotton States of Alabama and Mississippi, as in North Carolina and Virginia. Wonder what "treasonable" papers they have been reading in Alabama? It seems there is a desperate state of affairs down there. Wonder if it will be the occasion for the promulgation of another "Army Address" through the religious press? If in North Carolina the whole State of Virginia together with the immaculate heads of departments of the government would go into a fit of righteous indignation, and yet we shall hear but little complaint as it is, for it is in Alabama, and it is not the intention to make that State the scape goat.

The following is from the *Columbus Sun*:

DESERTERS IN ALABAMA.—We learn that there is a band of deserters in Randolph County, Ala., whose numbers reach the enormous figure of 400 and upwards; that they have all the formality of a batallion or regimental organization, and carry on a systematic warfare upon Conscript officers and others who attempt to transfer them to more honorable and useful service. We understand that Major Hunt, whose headquarters are at West Point, and who, under orders from General Pillow, employs a battalion of cavalry in the arresting and conscripting service in Alabama, sent a force after these fellows not long since, which the latter routed, killing and woundiug a few, and taking about twenty prisoners, whom they actually paroled. This treasonable organization is assuming formidable proportions, and Major Hunt should be furnished immediately, with a force sufficient to break up the foul nest.

[From the Hamilton (Bermuda) Royal Gazette, Sept. 22, 1863.]

A GLANCE AT THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

If the world be pleased to accept the croakings of weak-kneed Confederates and the assertions of the evil disposed, as indicative of the present condition and prospects of the South, then it must fain believe that the Confederacy is indeed sick and near the eve of dissolution; but in such case the world exhibits a sad lack of discernment and good sense, for it deliberately belies all history, it ignores the fact of actual achievement, and with a haste that is neither kind nor just, makes the Confederate States an exception to the rule of probabilities in all revolutionary struggles of like kind and magnitude.

All history proves that a brave and uncorrupted people, united in their determination to be free, can never be subdued. Slaves cannot be made of those who have pledged their lives as the price of liberty.—And when after thirty months' accumulated proof of the ability of the South to win and maintain its independence, with all the machinery of a well established government in full operation, the integrity of the States still preserved, and the people terribly in earnest for the work before them, to prate now of failure is simply ridiculous. Indeed the tried patriotism and self-denial of the people, the energy of the government, sound statesmanship and judicious financial measures, have combined to give the Confederacy a strength and position to-day that it has not enjoyed before. Having created and strengthened the sinews of war, it now stands upon a basis that will enable it carry on war indefinitely and without imposing burdens too onerous for the shoulders of the people.—There is nothing in the present condition of things to justify even a shade of despondency. What more than before the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson? The long period of marvellous successes which the Confederacy had previously enjoyed was everywhere the subject of popular comment. A speedy triumph of the Confederate cause and a termination of the war were confidently expected. The Confederate loan was eagerly taken at a premium abroad. The question of recognition was earnestly pressed in the councils of England and France. The world was elated over the prospect of a speedy consummation of the vexed problem. But immediately upon the unfortunate reverses in the South-west—presto! everything went by the board, wiseacres laughed at the dupes of the cotton loan, my lord congratulated my lord at their sagacity in having withheld recognition, Her Majesty actually proclaimed to that effect, and the sky of Confederate hopes and prospects at once became fearfully overcast. The troops of Grant's Federal army actually leaped into the defences of the surrendered city with the shout: "The war is over! now we can go home?" So all believed, that with the Federal possession of the Mississippi, the backbone of the rebellion was broken, and another "thirty days" would restore the Union! Nevertheless, under the news of the fall of Vicksburg, the price of cotton in the Northern market rose to sixty-three cents, although a fall to 40 cents was freely predicted previous to the surrender. There is still an effectual embargo upon the navigation of the great river, and if any military or commercial advantage that was not before enjoyed, has resulted from the Federal success, it is not palpably apparent. That victory cost the Yankees more in men and money than the whole Mexican war.

The craven quails before the dark forshadowing of disaster; the brave man girds up his loines to meet and aver it. None can hope to escape occasional reverses amid the inexorable vicissitudes of war; but these should only stimulate to increased vigilance and exertion, lukewarm speculators, who have grown rich upon the blood of the country, fearful of pecuniary loss, may hint at reconstruction as an escape from the present ills, and a safe retreat from the "outrageous flings of fortune;" rude mountaineers who are ignorant of the principle of the struggle, and unable to comprehend the present unwonted state of affairs, may exhibit signs of disaffection; desertions from the army may occur from various causes; but the people of the South were never more unanimous in their great purpose than they are to-day, never more willing to endure privations, and never more eager to welcome the invaders of their homes to hospitable graves.

The productive resources of the South have been wonderfully developed. Not only is it now able to manufacture all munitions and material of war, but all branches of industry have been greatly stimulated. Clothing, steam fire engines, machinery for the manufacture of paper, carriages, dental instruments, teeth and gold foil, engine hose matches, shoe blacking, &c., &c., of domestic production are now substituted for articles formerly imported. There is no lack of the necessaries of life, and though the Confederate drinks his water without ice, and often foregoes the use of sugar, he has an abundance of grain, meat and vegetables. There is no danger of his being subdued by starvation. A redundant currency has greatly inflated prices, but the increased cost of living has produced no crop of beggars. The people still have faith in the currency. Were the war to end now, the indebtedness of the Government could all be paid, dollar for dollar, and that more easily than the mere interest of the Federal debt. In any event, the success of the South does not depend upon the fate of the currency.

The government is providently preparing for the winter campaign. Upon the advent of the season of frosts the great majority of the troops will be supplied with warm and suitable clothing. Already have the motley hues of the rank and file given place in a great measure to a neat uniform of grey caps and jackets and trowsers of light blue. They are rapidly being perfected in discipline and the drill is now far more severe than ever before. Accessions to the army are being rapidly made. Lee's army is far stronger than when it entered Pennsylvania. The last call of the President, extending the conscription age to 45, and the action of individual States in raising large levies for local defence and special service, has added vastly to the numerical strength of the Confederate forces. The energies of the South are just beginning to be thoroughly aroused. Alabama has recently extended the limits of the military age below eighteen years to sixteen, and above forty-five to sixty, and it is believed that at the next meeting of the Confederate Congress, an act will be passed requiring all persons of whatever age, capable of bearing arms, to enter the service. The places of persons detailed for official business will be supplied, as far as possible, with disabled soldiers. It is moreover suggested that slaves be required to fill the places of white teamsters, and perform whatever duties connected with army operations may be required. There has been some newspaper discussion as to the policy of enlisting slaves as soldiers, but it has not reached official circles, and the idea is simply preposterous and will not be adopted, all Yankee statements to the contrary notwithstanding. By all possible means the entire effective force of the South will be placed in the field, and it is reasonable to presume that under any contingency the army of the Confederacy will henceforth be fully equal, if not superior to the enemy's forces.

Now by this brief review, can any one discover any indication of the Confederacy being at the point of exhaustion, or of speedy collapse? Compare the present numbers, discipline and appointments of the army with those of one or two years ago, and answer.

As to the geograpical aspect of the war, we find the trans-Mississippi army, although severed from the East, a large and powerful independent force, ably officered and manœuvered, drawing ample supplies from available sources, and already distinguished by signal successes throughout the department. Attention is for the present diverted from Virginia to Tennessee and Charleston. The latter it is confidently felt, will not fail; and as to the former, it is improper to say more than that important military movements have been on foot the past fortnight, which, when accomplished, will materially change the aspect of affairs in more than one section of the Confederacy. Not over-sanguine citizens look for such a series of successes from this time henceforward as will eclipse those of former periods, and finally culminate in complete triumph and the glorious reward which is justly due those who strive to break the yoke of tyranny and oppression.

Meanwhile we look for signal advantages by sea, and for developments that will astonish as much as they will damage the enemy. Besides the Confederate Navy proper, the nucleus for a volunteer navy (provided for by special act of Congress,) has been formed. It will join hands with the Florida and her consorts in raising the rates of insurance on Yankee vessels.

I have already become prolix, and will not further occupy your space. Suffice it to say, that no true Confederate, or friend of the Confederacy, dreams of yielding, or relaxing one effort, until independence has been secured, and recognition fully earned and obtained from the powers of the world; and futhermore, that so far from being discouraged by the temporary reverses of July, they are rather nerved to greater effort, and with new grounds of assurance, will go on to redemonstrate that "revolutions never go backwards," and that no occasional disaster can check their onward progress toward that grand consummation upon which Heaven will one day approvingly smile.

I am yours truly,

CHARLES HALLOCK.

Hamilton, Bermuda September 21, 1863.

THE NEW "SITUATION."

The *Appeal* of the 10th says:

The late defeat of Rosecrans has, no doubt, in a great measure, changed the plans, purposes and policy of the Yankees in the future prosecution of the war. All our accounts, both Federal and Confedesate, induce the belief that the larger portion of Meade's army has been sent to Rosecrans, and that the campaigning in Virginia has been measurably brought to a close. The enemy, no doubt, has abandoned the idea of taking Richmond, at least by direct assault or approaches, and will bend all his energies to the maintenance of his position in Tennessee, with a view to future movements in this direction. In the space of twenty days it is not at all improbable that an army of one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand men will confront Bragg along the line of the Tennessee.

In this changed aspect of affairs, it is a matter of interesting inquiry, as to what is our true policy in the premises. The Richmond *Examiner* intimates that in the event of the depletion of Meade's army, General Lee should at once move upon Washington city. We beg to differ with our cotemporary in this. A movement upon Washington could result in no practical advantage to us. On the contrary it would enable Lincoln to raise another army for home defense, while his veteran and disciplined troops are being hurled against the States of Georgia and Alabama. The "defense of the Capitol" has been a potent watchword for Lincoln. It brought his first great army into the field, and it has never failed him in an emergency. We hope Gen. Lee will give him no further occasion for its use.

A change in the disposition of Meade's forces, should, in our judgement, produce a corresponding change in those of General Lee. The redemption and re-occupation of Tennessee and Kentucky is of vastly more importance to us than a movement into Maryland and the capture of Washington possibly could be. But we do not suppose that such a movement has been seriously contemplated at headquarters.—Leaving out of view the manifest impolicy of the thing, the season is too far advanced to think of undertaking such a campaign, and we feel persuaded that General Lee understands the situation well enough to enable him to make the very best disposition of the troops under his command, which he will no doubt do. Our chief motive for alluding to the subject here is to enter our protest against any other further "on to Washington" movement, until at least we shall have recovered some of our own lost territory. We, therefore, hope and believe that the *Examiner's* programme will not be taken up but that General Lee will find a more judicious field for future operations.

EAST TENNESSEE.

The Knoxville *Register*, now printed at Atlanta, says:

We have information from Knoxville, that since the Federal occupation, Cowan and Dickinson, and other noted Unionists, have shipped to the United States, through Kentucky, several hundred bales of cotton, for which of course they have obtained gold. The history of their having this capital resource is the plainest commentary we can make upon the mistaken policy of the Confederate commanders of the military department of East Tennessee

Early in the war Cowan & Dickinson, and the other tories alluded to, refused to take Confederate money in payment of debts, or in the daily transactions of trade. Subsequently they commenced taking Confederate money and investing it in cotton, which they stored up in Knoxville. When they were accused of disloyalty they cited to the General in command that they were taking Confederate notes, when Southern men were refusing them, as a proof that they were the subjects of persecution by a secession clique. The attention of the different Generals in command, up to the time of the Federal occupation, was called to the fact that this cotton was stored away by these disloyal persons, for the purpose of selling it to the enemy, upon their advent—yet the cotton was allowen to remain in their hands. The editor of this paper left Knoxville on the last train but one, and saw the [illegible] at the depot loaded with cotton bales belonging to some of these parties, ostentatiously displayed—yet no effort was made to bring away or destroy it. The traiters of East Tennessee have thus profitted by the mistaken leniency of our military authorities.

THE EXPULSION OF THE BRITISH CONSULS.

The *Sentinel* of Wednesday, contoining the correspondence of the State Department relative to the conduct of British Counsuls in the Confederacy, is before us, but its great length prevents us from publishing it. We give the editorial remarks of the *Sentinel* thereon, however, which are as follows:

"The public will be much interested in the correspondence which we publish to-day, relative to the conduct of the British Consuls in our country, ending in the expulsion of such as have until lately remained.

By this correspondence, which covers a period of some months, it will be seen that our Government has by no means been inattentive to the interests and honor of the Confederacy on the questions involved. Its course has been marked by a becoming dignity and moderation; but it has been firm. Some complaint and perhaps impatience have been expressed by citizens unapprised of the proceedings of the Government and themselves under no responsibility to avoid rash counsels. But we are persuaded that the people of the Confederacy will be gratified at the proof that those who have the guidance of our public affairs have so conducted them in the matter under consideration as to keep our country always and clearly in the right. They will perceive in this an assurance that henceforth they will be managed with the same wise discretion; and this we trust will cause them to sustain the Government with their confidence, when secrecy that belongs to diplomacy may prevent those explanations which would command the public approbation.

For ourselves, we take no pleasure in the fact that England has forced this result upon us. It was properly shunned until it was made a necessity. We cordially approve of the action of our Government, when England made no other possible; but it would have been far more agreeable to have given her the credit due to a contrary course.

Mr. Benjamin's letter to Mr Slidell conrains a very clear and forcible presentation of our difficulties with the English Consuls, and the necessity for their expulsion. The letter to Mr. Mason is an examination of the reasons on which Lord Lyons undertook to remove Consul Magee, at Mobile, which leaves nothing to be said, except to wonder that Lord Russel could give those reasons his approval; while the circumstances, as there detailed, of Mr. Cridland's assumption of authority as Magee's successor, involved an attempt at jurisdiction on the part of Lord Lyons which even Russell could not approve and were marked by a fraud on Cridland's part that deeply disgraced him, both as an officer and a man.

The course of Great Britain, relative to intercourse with our Government, has not commended itself to our mind either for its wisdom or common sense.—She has recognized us as a belligerent power, though not as a national power. But, as a belligerent, engaged in extensive war, neutral nations would necessarily have a thousand occasions for conference with us. As a belligerent, England has business with us, on questions affecting the rights of her cititens; and business requires agents and conferences. Why could she not appoint her agents and receive ours, to attend to her interests with us as a billigerent, which she acknowledges us to to be, even if she thought fit to decline intercourse with us as a nation, which she does not recognize us to be? The distinction is plain and obvious. Indeed, the letter of Lord Russell to Mr. Mason, which we publish to-day, shows that he himself is fully aware of the indispensable necessity of agents for such business as we have indicated. Yet he declined to see Mr. Mason, and made it impossible for him to remain in England. He has not accredited an agent to this country, though invited to do so on his own intimation, by Mr. Mason. And in regard to the British consuls here, who might, in some sort, have supplied a means of communications, he has, by allowing interference from Washington, and by the intolerable assumptions of jurisdiction which he has instructed his consuls to arrogate, made their continuance in our country inadmissible. We have now, therefore, no channel of communication open between the two Governments, notwithstanding the urgent need for it. We are happy to place it on record that the fault is not ours.

The conduct of France has been very different, and the difference is to the credit of French intelligence. Napoleon, any more than England, has not recognized us as a nation; but in recognizing us as a belligerent, he holds free intercourse with us as such. In the war of the Revolution, France did not recognize our fathers as an independent people, until the close of the third campaign. That period has nearly arrived in the present war. The third campaign is near its close. France gives now, as it did then, free audience to our Commissioners. We trust, as Dr. Franklin was after the third year received in his character of Ambassador of a free, as well as a fighting people, so Mr. Slidell, who has been treated with like courtesy in the lower capacity, will be speedily received in the higher. But whether that be so or not, France has set an example, which, if England had imitated it, would have saved us from the present suspension of all channels of communication with the latter power.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.—The *Examiner* of Wednesday says:

By recent arrivals from Culpepper Court House we have interesting intelligence from the Army of Northern Virginia. Meade is still retreating if his backward career has not been checked by our troops getting in the rear. He is travelling over the same ground in very much the same style with his predecessor Pope. He left Culpepper Court House on Sunday evening, and is believed to have crossed the Rappahannock the next day.

The cavalry fight mentioned in our last issue did not take place at Raccoon ford, but in the neighborhood of Culpepper Court House, and was a very considerable affair. We took a number of prisoners in the engagement, three hundred of whom were brought to this city in the Central train last evening. They were mostly Germans and Irish.

Another important cavalry action took place near Culpeper Court House on Monday evening, in which the enemy were routed and driven across the Rappahannock with a loss of two hundred and fifty prisoners. The loss in killed and wounded on both sides was heavy in both of these engagements, though the respective number is not ascertained. Most of our wounded in both fights have been brought to Gordonsville, and some few have arrived in the city. Among the latter is Col. Julien Harrison, of the Sixth Virginia cavalry, who received a flesh wound through the thigh with a Minnie ball.

The country between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock is filled with stragglers from Meade's army, who are being picked up in large numbers by our cavalry.

That Meade's retreat was hasty may be judged from the fact that he had time to do no damage to the railroad; Rapidan and Rappahannock bridges are both standing and in good order. Our trains ran to Culpeper Court House on Monday, and might have gone to Rappahannock station yesterday.

It was reported on the streets yesterday that Spears had taken possession of some point on the Central railroad, but the story proved to be untrue. All of the down trains, of which there were several on yesterday, reached here at their usual hours. We have nothing authentic from Spears since his appearance Sunday at Port Royal. He may have gone to join Meade, and it is possibe it was his force that our cavalry engaged at Culpeper on Monday evening.

ELECTION NOTICES.

To the Voters of the First Congressional District of North Carolina—MY FELLOW-CITIZENS—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives in the next Congress of the Confederate States. If elected, fellow-citizens, I shall, without hesitation, favor the early repeal of certain laws passed by your present Congress. The conscription law I regard as unconstitutional and in its operations oppressive to many of the best men in the South. The tithing law is evidently of doubtful policy, onerous and oppressive to the people at large, and must result in a heavy loss to the Government. Much that may be collected from the people by the tithing men must decay and be lost to the Government before it can be used to the interest of either the people contributing their productions or the government receiving them, in which event the people must be called upon a second time to supply the los of the first tenth. The early repeal of the conscription and tithing laws I ask favor from a deep sense of duty to what I conciere to be for the best interest of the country.

I am in favor of the passage of a law paying the private soldier one dollar per day or thirty dollars per month while in the service of the government. The necessity for the passage of such a law you cannot fail to see in this day of high and extravagant prices asked for everything in the way of econimcal living.

I am in favor of a speedy termination of the war between the North and the South, on terms just and honorable to all the rights, honor and dignity of the Southern people—a war which is laying waste millions upon millions of property, and bringing poverty in its stead to the doors of thousands of helpless widows and orphans, a war which has and is offering up thousands of the noblest sons of the South to melt away in blood and carnage in an unGodly strife. I am for peace.

I am, very truly, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.

Bertie County, Sept. 24, 1863. [Oct 15-6t

The Citizens of Pitt County recommend to the Voters of the 2d Congressional District as a Candidate for Congress at the next election, **Major EDWARD C. YELLOWLEY**, of the 8th Reg't of North Carolina Troops. VOTERS OF THE 2D CONG. DIST.

Oct 10-6t*

We are authorized and requested to announce **Dr. J. T. LEACH**, of Johnston county, as a candidate for Congress in the 3d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Wayne and Johnston. Election on the 4th day of November. The soldiers vote on Thursday, the 29th of October. Oct 2-td

We are authorized and requested to announce **Hon. W. N. H. SMITH**, of Hertford, as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 1st Congressional District. Election, Wednesday, 4th day of November. Sept. 28-td

We are authorized to say that Col. BRYAN GRIMES, of Pitt County, and of 4th N. C. Troops, has consented, at the solicitation of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 2nd Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Green and Lenoir.

Sept 29-td*

Dr. EDWARD WARREN, of Chowan County, will be supported for Congress in the first Congressional District by MANY VOTERS.

Sept 29-td

We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-td

We are authorized to say that THOMAS J. FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 7-td

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held n November next. Aug 8-td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 8, 1863.

[EXTRACT.]
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 213.

III. THE BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION IS authorized to raise and equip in each of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of Six Companies of mounted men, who furnish their own horses and who are not liable to conscription, to be under the orders of the Bureau, for the purposes of conscription, the arrest of deserters and for local defence, mustered for one year.

Companies to elect their officers. The field officers to be assigned from officers belonging to the Enrolling service.

Companies not to exceed one hundred, rank and file.

By command of the Secretary of War:
[Signed] JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Col. John S. Preston, Superintendent:
[Signed] P. N. PAGE,
Captain and A. A. G.

NOTICE.
CONSCRIPT OFFICE, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 7, 1863.

The commandant invites the attention of all persons capable of bearing arms, but who are exempt from military duty under the present regulations, to the above order of the Secretary of War. It will be seen that it is the intention of the Department to raise a Battalion of mounted men for special service in North Carolina, and the Commandant hopes that all able bodied men, who may be exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes or otherwise, will not shrink from this call, but will hasten to enlist in the defense of their homes, their firesides and the State that gave them birth.

Parties enlisting in this Battalion will be exempt from duty in the Militia and Home Guard, and will receive the pay and allowance of cavalrymen. The Enrolling Officers throughout the State are authorized to receive recruits, or they may report directly at either of the Camps of Instruction.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
HUGH L. COLE, Captain and A. A. A. G.
Oct 16-1m

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Oct. 14, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 3, COMPOSED of the following named Medical Officers:
Surgeon M. F. ARENDELL,
Surgeon W. W. FOOTE,

Will meet at the town of Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th October.

At Statesville, in Iredell county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 27th and 28th.

At Lincolnton, Lincoln county, on Monday and Tuesday the 2d and 3d November.

At Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, on Friday and Saturday, the 6th and 7th November.

At Concord, Cabarrus county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th November.

For the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from "Home Guard" duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's Office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 16-tnov11 Surgeon General North Carolina.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS FROM the War Department, persons liable to Conscription will be assigned, at the Camp of Instruction, to regiments of their choice, in Generals Lee or Bragg's army, until further orders.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant. Oct 16-1w

ATTENTION, CO. A.

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED TO APPEAR at Nash[illegible]re, (T[illegible]'s old Field,) next Saturday, the 17th inst., [illegible] to receive marching orders. Each [illegible] being a blanket and three days cooked rations. Every member is required to attend and those who do not come will be sent for.

By order of the Co[illegible]
WALTER SCOTT,
Oct. 16-2t* Ca[illegible] A. A. Gen'l Reg. N. C. M., H. D.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER NEXT the price of Gas will be $20 per thousand feet.

Oct 16-tlnov WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

PIANOES FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE TWO VERY GOOD PIANOES.
Mrs. ALBERT JOHNSON,
Oct 16-6t* Hillsboro Street, Raleigh, N. C.